W. D. WALLACH.

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This house has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of Guests. Board per month.....

Table Board 5.00
Transient Board per day 200
my 23-lm* M. McLAUGHLIN, Agent. MPIRE HOUSE. 456 Pennsylvania avenue offers several very desirable Skeeping ROOMS and PARLORS, airy, pleasant, and cool for the summer, for two gents, (or gent and wife,) with BOAED, for \$30 a month each. Large Attic ROOMS, two in a room, \$26 a month each, with privilege of bath room, elegant public parlor, with delightful balcony. One of the

public parlor, with delightful balcony. One of the most comfortable houses in the city. No liquor sold. Transient Boarders \$2 a day. Table Board-A CARD.—The undersigned herewith announces the public that he has sold out his Restaurant, 501 7th street to Mr. F. G. ROHR. He avails himself of this opportunity to thank his friends for the many favors which for so many years they have been pleased to bestow for so many years they have been pleased to bestow the will continue to extend

the same to his successor. CHARLES KLOMAN. upon him, hoping that they will continue to extend Washington, D. C., April 13, 1567.

I take pleasure to inform the public that I have bought the well-known establishment known as Kloman's Restaurant. It shall be my duty to do everything in my power to gain the custom and esteem of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

ap 13 3m*

F. G. ROHR.

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COAL! COAL!!

Best WHITE ASH at \$8, by the ton. All sizes, Sawed and Split OAK WOOD, \$10 per cord.

Long Oak. \$8 percord. A ton of Coal sold by me always weighs 2.240 lbs.

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C O A L ! ! AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Gress tons of 2,240 lbs., delivered in any part o Chestnut White Ash. \$7. Stove. Fgg and Furnace White Ash. \$8.00.

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The Deposits are now more than \$400,000. M. T. HEWITT, of New York, President, D. L. EATON, Actuary, W. J. WILSON, Cashier of Branch Bank. my 23-W.F&M.em.*

CARLIN'S SPRINGS. This delightful place of resort has recently been thoroughly renovated and improved and is now open for the reception of parties who desire to spend a day at this delightful spot. The proprietors have spared no pains in order to render it attractive, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to add to the pleasure and comfort of those favoring them with their patro For pleasure parties, pic-nics for schools, orders or associations, the Springs possess advantages claimed by no other place. The spacious Pavillion. delightful water, the shady groves, its picturesque scenery, all tend to render it a charming place. The Springs are 7 miles from Alexandria, immediately upon the line of the Alexa. London & Hampshire Railroad, with the Superintendent of which arrangements can be made at any time for the runger of trains to appearance the respective of trains to appear to the superintendent of trains to the superintendent of trains to the superintendent of trains to the superintendent of th

ning of trains to accommodate parties desiring to The terms are low, and the proprietors pledge themselves that on all occasions good order will be maintained; and that for no consideration will they permit alcoholic liquors to be sold in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to WM. H. CARLIN Alexandria, or JNO. D. EDMOND, 513 7th street

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The increased facilities of our new and extensive establishment enables us to offer those having orders to make in our line a superior class of work

on the most favorable terms. Agents for Burnham's Improved Jouval Turbine GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, AND SILVER WARE—I have on hand and am constantly receiving all of the latest styles of Jewelry, &c., which I will sell as cheap as genuine articles can be purchased for at any responsible establishment in this er any other city. An examination and comparison of the quality and prices respectfully requested, at 338 Pennsylvania avenue.

je 5

H. O. HOOD.

GENUINE SMITHFIELD HAMS, USE 1865.

I now offer a lot of the finest SMITHFIELD HAMS, one year old last winter.

N. W. BURCHELL, corner 14th and F streets, under Ebbitt House.

Coening



VOL. XXIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

Nº. 4,452.

TELEGRAMS, &c. The President has been telegraphed to from Galveston, Texas, to decide whether any person can be registered as a qualified voter who refuses to answer the prescribed questions, but is willing to take the oath. Gen. Griffin has been forced to remove the Mayor because of his opposition to the appointment of loyal citizens on the police. Isaac G. Williams, an old resident, universally respected, is ap-

pointed Mayor. Milton, a negro, filed a petition in the United States court of Louisville, Ky., for a writo habeas corpus, which has been issued, directing a white man named Gilden to produce in court the body of his daughter Bertha. Milton was formerly a slave of Gilden, and it is alleged his daughter is still retained in slavery. The case will be tried at the present term of the United States court.

A meeting of subscribers and others interested in the establishment and maintenance of a new line of weekly or semi-weekly steamers between Boston and Europe, under the auspices of the National Steamship Com pany, was held in Boston, Wednesday, and the result was that the whole scheme has been abandoned.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, on Wednesnesday delivered a speech at Milledgeville on the present condition and future prospects of the country . He takes strong grounds in favor of reorganizing under the military act as the only hope of restoration, and denounces the non-action policy of Governor Perry and others who oppose reconstruction on the proposed terms.

The land telegraph line between Gaines-ville, Florida, and Punia Rosa, to connect the latter point by marine cable with Havana. Cuba, is completed. The entire line of two hundred and seventy-five miles long was constructed in thirty-seven and a half days. L. J. Philips has been arrested, charged

with the murder of Mary J. Pitts, of Caroline county, Virginia. The dead body was found near Richmond some weeks ago. and much excitement was created by the murder. The New Orleans Republican publishes a tabular statement of the number of persons registered in Louisiana as voters. There is

not much doubt of the Republicans carrying The National Horse Fair opened Tuesday at Trenton, New Jersey. At the grand entries there were about one hundred horses, includ-

ing twenty-three double teams. Robert Price, of South Carolina, was murdered by freedmen near Augusta, Georgia, Tuesday night. Gen Schofield has been invited to Lexing-

ton, Kentucky, to be present at the inaugura-tion of the statute of Washington. General Greene, the post commandant at Columbia, South Carolina, has been ordered to

the Indian frontier. The Western Pacific railroad line from Sacramento to San Jose has been sold to a number of prominent capitalists of California. Senater Wade's party passed through Wyandotte, Kansas, Wednesday, en route to

FROM EUROPE.

St. Louis.

LIVERPOOL, June 13 .- Lord Monck, Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, sailed to day for Quebec in the steamer Nestoria. DUBLIN, June 13-Evening.-Corydon, by whose testimeny certain Fenian prisoners were identified, was to-day attacked by a mob of his countrymen at Waterford, and barely escaped from their vengeance with his life. PARIS. June 13 -A despatch has been received by the Government from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan of Turkey would leave for Paris on Tuesday next. The arrival of Ishmael, the King of Egypt, is daily expected.

Dry Goods. The market for dry goods, we think it may besately said, has seen its lowest point of de-pression. Last week there was an improved feeling in the trade, though the month of June is the duliest in the whole year for this business. The business in carpets has been very active all the season, and prices have been fully sustained, though they have not advanced in proportion to the increased duty; and they must inevitably rule higher. Italian cloths are in better demand for the manufacture of clothing: but the importers make great omplaint of duliness. The coarser kinds of Italians of American manufacture are fast superseding the foreign make. The best qualities of pointed lawns are in moderate demand. The demand for muslin de laines has fallen off, as the season has advanced The market for prints is limited, and there is but little demand for summer styles. The manufacturers are preparing for their fall trade, and the certainty of a decline in the price of the raw material makes cotton goods of all kinds a hand-to-mouth sort of purchase. Every one is careful not to be caught with an overstock of cotton goods. Ginghams of good styles are in moderate request; colored cambrics are dull; tweeds command fair prices, but inferior grades are pressed for sale. Prices are not firm for woolens; the market is largely overstocked, and, except for a few fancy goods for summer wear, the demand is principally for the large clothiers. The improved feeling in the market applies chiefly to domestics, which are more freely purchased as the crop prospects are more assured. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in abnudant supply, and the stock on hand is increasing. Prices are steady in anticipation of a large fall demand. Bleached goods are wanted in small lots to fill country orders. There is no quotable change in prices for standard goods. Denims and drills are dull and heavy, and the same is true of stripes and ticks -N. Y. Independent, 13th.

FROM MEXICO .- The Spanish steamer Canarias has arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz and Sisal. On the 4th the city was still held by the Imperialists, the same scarcity of edibles rather on the increase. The daily firing by both parties continued. Campeachy had been occupied by the Liberais on the 1st of June unconditionally. There was not the least doubt about the fall of Queretaro in Vera Cruz and at Merida. Gen. Capeda has issued a proclamation to that effect. The Liberals besieging Vera Cruz had received heavy artillery, and the bombardment was kept up with much vigor.

ACCIDENTLY DROWNED .- Drowned on the Patuxent River, on Monday morning, the 34 instant, at Mullekin's Ford, John Dewaltz, of Prince George's county. He was on his way to Baltimore in company with his daughter, when he approached the river, finding the water too high to cross with his team, he took one of his horses and started in, and while in the stream the horse fell down and he was thrown off and drowned .- Marlborough Gazette.

THE COAL TRADE .- There has been a decided improvement in this branch of industry during the past few days. Prices have now, it is thought, fallen to the lowest point they will reach this season, and consumers are beginning to act upon that belief. The retail price at the yard is \$7.50. It is probable, however, that these figures may be advanced before the season progresses further, as the stock on hand in the city is not heavy, and the demand is daily increasing .- New York Post.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-The Convention was engaged yesterday on the subject of affairs in connection with the city government of Baltimore, and an order was adopted directing searching inquiries by committee into various matters, in which it is alleged there has been improper action. The subject of the usury laws was discussed also, but not finally disposed of.

"All Right," one of the Japanese troupe lately performing in Washington, fell a distance of over forty feet from a rope in the New York Academy of Music on Wednesday night, whilst descending from the dome to the parquette. No bones were broken, but it is doubtful whether he will recover.

Barnum has bought a house on Fifth Avenue, New York, for \$100.000. In Rhode Island there are twenty-two colored persons out of every thousand of the

population. O'Baldwin and Mace are matched to fight in England for \$5,000. During the month of May 37,109 immi-

grants arrived at New York James G. Slater, a preacher living near Brookfield, Mo., is charged with having poisoned his wife after cruelly treating her for several months.

The members of the Arkansas Legisla-ture have drawn up and affixed their signatures to a protest against the action of Gen. Ord, probibiting them from reassembling as a Legislature.

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fight with Johnny Robinson, a half black, on INTERESTING DETAILS.

The announcement of the result of the prize fight at Aquia Creek yesterday, given in the extra STAR yesterday, more than an hour in advance of any of our cotemporaries created no little excitement in this community where s contrary termination of the contest had been expected. Collyer being the favorite here. The fact being divulged by our bulletins and by the host of newsboys treading the streets with copies of the "EXTRA STAR," there was a tremendous rush to this office o persons anxious to ascertain the lates particulars, and our lightning press was kept busy for hours running off copies of the STAR to supply the eager demand. Since the fall of Richmond there has been no occasion where there was such a feverish rush to our counters, while a perfect army of newsboys gathered from all parts of the city by the fact that the STAR had the earliest news, besieged the press-room elbowing for

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

their quota of copies. As above indicated, the Washingtonians were sufferers in the main by the result, having bet their money on Collyer, but quite a number who had heard good reports of Aaron in advance of the fight, put their money on him, and naturally flatter themselves on having exercised sound judgment. A private telegram from Richmond states that Collyer was the favorite there, also, and that a great deal of money was lost.

Aaron, as we stated yesterday, came up to Washington by the steamer Hi Livingston, (the same boat that took him down to the ground,) and was taken to the Kirkwood House. There was a great crowd at the wharves waiting the arrival of the Livingston, to see Aaron, the hero of the fight, it having been announced in the Star that he would come up by that boat, and there was an amusing scramble from one wharf to another in the uncertainty as to what wharf the

Livingston would fasten. Some of Aaron's friends seemed to fear that he might be subjected to some disagreeable treatment on his arrival in consequence of the money lost against him here, but he experienced nothing of the sort, beyond some uncomplimentary allusions to his mode of fighting. He stopped at the Kirkwood House last night, where a physician was called, who at-tended to the cuts and bruises upon his face, breast and arms. His face was much swollen, his left eye being nearly closed. Although badly bruised upon the body, and especially upon the left breast, where Collyer got in the sharpest of his hits, none of the ribs were found on examination to be broken. Aaron left in the 7.30 train this morning for Baltimore, where he will remain for a few days. and then go on to New York. He was in excellent spirits, and expected to be all right in a few days. He says positively that he will not fight Collyer again, or any man weighing over 120, he obligating himself to bring himelf to that weight, or to 116 if necessary. If Collyer wished to fight again he would find his match, but he (Aaron) would not accept a challenge from him, and it was no use to offer it. As regards the charge against him of un-

manly, tricky fighting, (dropping to avoid punishment.) he says that he has not the physique of Collyer, and that to prevent the latter from battering him down by pure brute force, it is necessary for him "to piece out the lion's skin with that of the fox," and when hard pressed, to avail himself of the purely legitimate ring strategy of falling. He says that Collyer, if allowed to, would make the fight only one protracted round, and that he, (Aaron,) with his lighter physique and more advanced years, would have no chance of success unless he availed himself of stragetical tactics to make the rounds short. This may be all so, but we are sure the sympathy of impartial spectators went with the game little Baltimorean, who never drops, who stands up undauntedly to receive all the punishments offered, and who seems to utterly scorn and repudiate all tricks of evasion. It was a spectacle yesterday that drew expres-

sions of admiration even from his opponents, to see Collyer, when nearly blinded, and worn out by his desperate efforts to retrieve his misfortunes before his eyes should close entirely, marching gamely up to Aaron's corner at each call of "Time," and endeayor to induce his shifty antagonist to stand up squarely to the work, and let the best man win. It must have been exceedingly tantalizing to Collyer when, lunging out one of his socdologer hits, to be obliged to check the blow midways by his wily opponent dropping to his knees, grinning provokingly in his face at the same time. Collyer went up to Baltimore from the fight. We hear that his eyes are completely closed to-day. The Baltimoreans do not hesbackers of Aaron, and it has been alleged that not only did Aaron gouge Collyer's only eye on the ropes in the last round, but that some of the New Yorkers, sitting in that corner, aided in blinding him while he was bentover the ropes in the clinch with Aaron. did not see any such interference, and think it could hardly have taken place, though we believe that some of the "hard cases" present would not have hesitated to murder whichever pugilist they had bet against. A New York rough by the name of Kernan was pitched ignominiously out of Collyer's corner near the close of the fight, by Collyer's backers, on the ground that he was there for no good purpose, amid cries of "Kick him out;" He's bet \$250 on Aron:" "He wants to poison Collyer's drink." So far as rascality is concerned, probably it was pretty fairly averaged between the "roughs" who put their money on either candidate for pugilistic honors. They seemed to scruple at nothing that would enable them to make their money. Cheering, with offers to bet on their man, (on either side,) were freely given to encourage him at times when he seemed getting the worst of it. It was interesting to see these precious scamps watching for the slightest indication to guide them in their gambling operations. When the men were stripped for the fight several shrewd ones "hedged." or began to bet on Aaron from

his evidently better condition and his apparent bucyant spirits, while Collyer seemed depressed and his skin looked muddy, lacking the satin-like gloss shown by Aaron's. Before the clothes were removed from the combatants they did not either of them show any great claims to personal beauty. The pugilistic mug and cranium is net a prepossessing one at best: and when the hair is closely cropped, and the face and arms stained a dark olive with the liquid prepararation designed to harden the skin and flesh, the fighter, especially when his size is dimin-utive, as in the case of the "light weights," looks more like an unpleasant animal than a human, but when stripped, and the hands me proportions of the accomplished pugilist are displayed, one finds occasion for admiration. As there is no little interest felt now in Barney Aaron, now the champion of the light weights of the country, we append the following particulars of his history :

Young Barney Aaron is the son of the late Barney Aaron, the Star of the East, so called from his birth having occurred at the East End of London, on the 21st of November, 1800. The old man, who was one of the greatest boxers of his time, stood five feet eight inches ir height, and usually fought at 10 stone 10 pounds, or 140 pounds. He was a temperate as well as a very respectable man, and belonged to the Jewish faith. He conquered Collins the Bargeman, Ned Stockman, Jack Lenny (twice,) Warren, Dick Hares, Frank Redman (twice,) Marsh Bateman, Jem Raines. Old Barney paid forfeit to Dick Curtis, and received forfeit from Redman, and during all his career his only conquerers were Matthewson, Dick Curtis, Harry Jones, and Tom Smith. In the year 1853, the old man, in company with his son, paid a visit to America, and was well received, but his age at that time prevented him from trying his hand at it here, although Old Bill Tovee and Beaf Tom Smith tried very hard to get on a match with him on account of his having publicly challenged them at various times. The old M. C. Tovee, did have a sort of glove fight with harney, and the latter thought so well of his style that he presented Uncle Bill with a memento thereof, which he retains to the present day. His trip to Yankee land was not hardly up to his expectations, and he returned to England in a very quiet way, where in 1859 he went the way of all flesh, and died in his fifty-ninth year. His son the living Barney Aaron, was ushered into existence on the 27th day of July, 1836, being bern at Duke's Place, Aldgate London, in the same house as his tather, if we are correctly informed. We are not aware that he appeared in the ring at home, although his skill in the use of his digits frem early childhood proved him to be a real chip of the old block, as at spar-ring exhibitions and the like he showed re-

merkable skill, and gave promise of some-thing great. He had not been long in America,

however, before he found friends willing to

the 7th of April, 1856, when, after fighting 17 rounds in 75 minutes, the battle was declared a draw for the time being. On this occasion Robinson was seconded by the late Jack Tagan and Tom Saunders, while Aaron was esquired by Andy Kelly (who was killed in a fight with Charley Lynch) and Steeve Roome, with John Marriot as referee. This was not satisfactory to the friends of either party, and they met again on July 9th of the same year, at Riker's Island, for \$100 a side, when Barney scored his first victory in 81 rounds, occupy. ing 133 minutes, owing to Robinson's not being up to the mark in point of condition. For this occasion Aaron was seconded by Con Fitzgerald and Eugene Sulliyan, (since deceased, we believe,) Rebinson's seconds being the face-tious Kit Burns and Johnny Roche, with "Cockroach" (Patsy Cosgrove) for referee.
After knocking around and enjoying bimself for about eight months, Barney went on a travelling tour, and while in New Orleans was matched against Bill Evansbetter known as Billy Evans—a man every way Barney's superior in height, weight, and strength. In this mill he again had the good fortune to come off first best, vanquishing Evans in eleven rounds, fifteen minutes, on the 12th of April, 1857. The battle took place on the Metairie Race Course, near the Crescent City, and was for \$500 a side Barney's star now became in the ascendant, and he found friends fast to back him against Johnny Monaghan, a sprig of the Emerald Isle, who had fought two good encounters with the late Jimmy Hart, winning once and losing once. This was for \$100 a side, and came off near Providence, R. I., on the 28th of

he was made, and his debut was in a room

his banuer, after contending eighty rounds in 202 minutes, his science enabling him to blind his stubborn opponent. For this victory he was dubbed Star of the West, like unto his tather before him Star of the East. Hen Winkle and J. E. Taylor were the lucky seconds, the losing man being looked after by Jack Hyde and Jim Hobb, Phil Perkins acting as referee. It was a year or more before he again appeared in the arena, when he became matched with Patsy Brannagan (Scotty, of Brooklyn) for \$200 a side and the champion ship of light weights, and they met at Point Abino, Canada, on the 18th of October, 1858 two days before the Heenan and Morrissey fight for the championship of America This time Farney had to succumb to the powerful and determined Glasgow chap, and in this battle he perhaps never showed to worse advantage, being outfought at all points, and committing himself so often that the represe, Lewy Beiral, after repeated cautions, gave in against him for a foul. The combat lased but thirteen minutes, and only ten rounds were fought. Kit Burns and Johnny Roche were behind Scotty-Johnny Macev and Con Fitzgerald doing the ne Barney. Years rolled on before Aaron thought of again engaging in the fighting business, and with the exception of receiving forfeit from Jim Tumer and Johnny Lazarus, but little was heard of him until the match with Sam Collyer, which took place July 20, 1866, at Pobick Landing, Va., for \$1,000 and the light. weight championship. After fighting forty-seven rounds in 125 minutes, Collyer was declared the winner. It was a long and desperate baule. Collyer trained for this event near Fortress Monre, attended by a man named White, who was afterwards substituted by Ji m Horrigan, owing to some misunderstand. ing with White. Aaron trained at Toppy Maguire's, Harlem, with Dooney Harris as his chaperone, and it was thought that on account of his long retirement, the short time left for training was insufficient to enable him to show those lasting qualities he showed in his

September, 1857, and victory again perched on

fight with Moragan. Barney is 31 years of age, stands 5 feet 5 inches him, and generally fights at 120 pounds. Sam. Collyer, whose right name is Walter Jamison, hails from Williamsburg. L. 1., and served in the war in the 137th New York regiment. He was born in Bologne, France, in 1-42. He has only of late set himself up for pugilistic honors in this country, or since the war has, ended. The first real engagement for money we find Collyer engaged in in this country was with a young fellow named Carr, of Washington, which was for \$100 a side, and took place at Rock Creek, in Mary. land, on the 16th of March, when, after fourteen rounds had been fought in less than twenty-five minutes, Carr's friends, to avoid having their man punished unnecessarily, hoisted the sponge in token of defeat, and Collyer was declared the victor in his maiden essay in the square circle. It was a fair, manly encounter in every respect, and the pleasure of those who attended was unmarred by aught resembling that ruffianism which has so often of late years characterized such gatherings. On this occasion Collyer was waited on by Clint James and Joe Phelan, while Jack Fitzgerald and Ed. Kearney performed a like service for Carr. After this Kerrigan expressed a desire to give Collyer the much desired chance, which the latter readily responded to. and articles were drawn up, signed, and \$25 a side posted, to fight for \$500 a side, open for \$1,000, at 134 pounds; but owing to some difficulty with his backers, Kerrigan paid forfeit of the twenty-five "cases." His next encounter was with Race Bolster, for \$300 aside, at catch weight, near White House, May 7.

which he won in forty-nine rounds.

ALEXANDRIA ITEMS .- The Gazette of yester. day says: It is with great regret that we announce the temporary suspension of navigation on the Alexandria canal, caused by the insecurity of the aqueduct over the Potomac, at Georgetown, which, subjected to a pressure of eleven inches of water more than ever before borne by it, by the raising of the banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Georgetown, became unsafe for the passage of heavily laden boats, and rather than risk an accident, the lessees very wisely determined to suspend navigation over it, until a new structure can be built, for which proposals have already been advertised; and we are authorized to say that no expense will be spared to have the work ex-

peditiously and thoroughly done. Three weeks ago, Dr. Hammond, who has returned to this city after a short residence in Brazil, shipped the most of his baggage from Philadelphia to Norfolk, where it was placed on the cars for Lynchburg, from which last city it was brought here, but by no means in the condition in which it had been originally packed, for it had been thoroughly overhauled

and robbed of a great many valuables. The adjourned general meeting of the stockholders of the Alexandria Canal Company was called at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen at 11 o'clock this morning, but in the absence of a quorum, the meeting adjourned until the next annual meeting in course, the first Monday in May, 1868. The only persons present were Messrs. Uhler, Barton and West, The large number of colored hands employed by Mr. Joseph Thornton, at his extensive lumber and wood yard, at Thernton's Station, on the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad, quit work yesterday because a demand to increase their wages was not at once complied with. It is understood that Mr. Thornton has large contracts to fill. A base ball club, the Wvandotte, composed of colored men, all arrayed in the latest base ball costume, arrived here this morning, in

the eleven o'clock boat from Washington, and immediately proceeded to grounds near the Catholic Cemetery, where they played a match game with the Tecumseh club, colored, of this city. The registration of voters in the Third Ward

of this city will commence on Monday next, the 17th instant, at the Court House. Shad, caught by the gillers, are still arriving at the fish wharf, bought principally by market dealers at \$14 per 100.

The New Orleans Picayune, in refering to Gov. Wells, says: "He has contrived to realize the popularity whereof the old Dutch Governor of New York boasted, that when he went into office everybody was in his favor, and when he went out everybody was in favor of that too.

The murdered Mr. Hiscock was engaged to be married, at the time of his death, to widow of Albany, who was staying at the Metropolitan, in New York, when the fatal news reached her, and has since been unable to leave her room. There is to be a second co-operative

foundery established in Troy. The success o the present one amply justifies a second. Four hundred bishops are expected at Rome; the festivals in their honor will last six weeks. Sound the loud timbrel! Flour has de

clined another dollar. A rapid decline would bring it into general consumption. The metrical system of weights and measures has been established in the Sandwich Islands. A cow swallowed a moccasin snake near Petersburg, Va., a few days since, and died in give him a trial, to see of what kind of metal a few minutes.

Lignor of France

Secretal manual Frances.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Yesterday, after our report closed-Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel would proceed to select a jury, but before doing so, be, with his colleagues, having duly consid-

ered the same, deem it their duty to file the following motion:

"In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The United States vs. John H. Surratt. In the Criminal Court, March term, 1867. And the said Marshal of the District of Columbia, in obedience to the order of the Court made in this cause on the 12th of June instant, this day makes return that he hath summoned and now hath in court here twenty-six jurors, talesmen, as a panel from which to form a jury to try the said cause, and the names of the said twenty-six jurors so returned being cailed by the clerk of said court, and they having answered to their names as they were cailed, the said John H. Surratt, by his attorneys, doth challenge the array of the said panel, because he sayeth it doth plainly appear by the records and proceedings of the court in this cause that no jurors have ever been summoned according to law to serve during the present term of this court; that no panel has ever been lawfully returned to this present term of the court, and no names of jurors duly and lawfully summoned have been placed in the box provided for in the fourth section of the act of Congress, entitled 'An act providing for the selection of jurors to serve in the several courts of the District, 'approved 16th June, 1862, on or before the 1st of February, 1867, to serve for the ensuing year, wherefore he prays judgment that the panel now returned by the said Marshal, and now in court here, be quashed.

"MERRICK, BRADLEY & BRADLEY, " Attorneys for Surratt." The counsel on both sides consented that the defense should strike from the list of talesmen

ten and the prosecution four, thus leaving twelve. A selection was made of the following, and the first eleven were requested to stand and be worn, leaving the twelfth to be sworn to-day: William B. Todd. John R. Elvans, Thomas Blagden, R. M. Hall, Thos. G. T. Perry, Wm. M. Shuster, Z. D. Gilman, Horatto N Easby, Thes. Berry, Robert Ball, Samuel Fowler and J. Russell Barr.

Mr. Blagden did not take the book, and asked to be excused, stating that he could not serve, having expressed an opinion. Judge Pierrepoint expressed a wish that the Court would ascertain whether the gentleman

had expressed such an opinion as would disqualify him, he not having heard the evi-The District Attorney expressed the same The Court replied that if the gentleman was

sworn on his voir dire he would try to ascerand are willing to trust him. The Court.—Mr. Blagden they think that you would make an honest verdict. Mr. Blagden .- But your honor I have formed

an opinion. Mr. Fowler.-I have made up my mind. Mesers. Gilman, Shuster and Easby remarked that they also had formed and expressed an opinion. Mr. Perry said that he had formed an opinion, and was opposed to the infliction of capi-

tal punishment. Judge Pierrepont said it had been agreed on either side that they would not ask them to be sworn on their roir dire. Mr. Perry .- I am conscientiously opposed to capital punishment.

Mr. Shuster.—So am 1, decidedly. Mr. Pierrepont said they wished the gentlemen to consider the subject of public law. The counsel on both sides, with a courtesy he had never before seen equalled, have tried to obtain a jury of eminent citizens, honest and above suspicion, and against whose verdict a whisper could not be uttered; and they hoped they had done so.

Mr. Shuster remarked that the language was at least complimentary to those selected, but they should remember that the jurors would be discussed. As for himself, he had formed and expressed an opinion.

Mr. Bradley said that both parties were satisfied to take Mr. Shuster, and he presumed no one would reproach him for any verdict he

Judge Pierrepont suggested that if a juror asks to be excused because of conscientious scruples, it was for the court to ascertain the extent of the objection. The Court remarked that he would ask

whether they have such conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment as would preclude them from rendering a verdict of guilty, if the law and the evidence jusified it, and if they were satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner. There are many persons opposed to capital punishment, and he (Judge Fisher) thought that hanging was the worst use to which a man could be put. Mr. Merrick remarked that the jurors had

little to do with the consequences of the verdict, and when they found a verdict according to the law and the evidence then their duty ended. They had nothing whatever to do with the sentence. If they are opposed to capital punishment, they may, as citizens, ask for a modification of the law, but as jurors they have nothing whatever to do with the consequences of a verdict. Judge Fisher said it seemed that if the court

was not satisfied as to the conscientious scruples of the juror, he might be sworn in order to ascertain whether they would prevent him from rendering a just verdict from the law and the evidence. So, on the other hand, if the jurer satisfied the court he had formed an opinion which, from the law and evidence, could not be overcome, it would not be a proper discharge of duty to allow such a juror as that to be sworn.

Mr. Gilman said he had formed and expressed an opinion publicly, and he did not think any evidence would change his views. He felt decidedly prejudiced. Mr. Fowler -So do I

Mr. Easby remarked that it was nothing more than fair that jurors should express an opinion, in view of the evidence published on the trial of the other prisoners and the conduct of such a man as the prisoner now here since the assassination of President Lincoln. He was decidedly biased. He did not think he would, therefore, be justified in sitting in this case. He didn't feel in the condition of mind to sit in judgment on this prisoner, and did not feel like taking the life of this man. He protested against being compelled to sit as a juror in this case. All that has been said is complimentary to the jury; but we have a matter to decide for ourselves. You cannot say to us that we shall convict or acquit this man. They were all so decidedly blased that he could not see how their judgment could bring in a fair verdict. If he brought in a verdict of guilty, he might convict an innocent man: and if a verdict of not guilty, he might cast on the community a murderer. The Court .- In the present aspect I see no

other course than to put each man on his William B. Todd was then sworn, and requested to answer such questions as might be put to him. Having answered satisfactority,

he was sworn as a juror. William H. Tenney was sworn, and in answer to the interrogatories, said that he had formed and expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He thought he could give an honest verdict as if he had never heard of Surratt. He had no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty. The Court .- I think, as in the case of Burr's trial, the juror is exceptionable, Judge Marshall lays it down as law that the expression of an opinion is sufficient to excuse a juror.

Mr. Carrington demurred. The Court.—If you turn to Barr's trial you will find that I am right. Let the gentleman stand aside for the present.

Mr. J. R. Elvans, on being questioned, said he had both formed and expressed an opinion, and in so public a manner as to lead him to fear the impression of the community would be that he was incapable of rendering a fair verdict. Personally, however, he believed he could render a verdict in accordance with the law and evidence. He had no conscientious scruples about the death penalty. The Court .- Stand aside for the present.

Mr. Thomas Blagden said ne had formed and expressed an opinion, but was not opposed to capital punishment, and was told to stand

Messrs. Riley A. Shinn, R. M. Hall, T. J. S. Perry, R. B. Clark, had formed and expressed an opinion, and were told to stand aside. John Van Riswick said he had not formed or expressed an opinion as he was aware of.
Mr. Carrington asked if he had formed an
opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the
other conspirators, to which counsel for
defense objected, and this objection was ar-

or depth to Bill

gued by counsel but was not cencluded.

PARETIAS & SIVAG

Mr. Robert Ball had not formed or expressed an opinion and was sworn. H. M. Knight, John F Ellis, Samuel Fow-ler, Terrence Drury, W. H. Morrison and Jedediah Gittings had formed and expressed

Mr. J. Russell Barr was sworn as a juror. The Marshal was ordered to summon 100 talesmen for this morning.

FIFTH DAY-FRIDAY. Postponement on Account of the Illness of Judge Fisher.

The Criminal Court room was clowded this morning long before the opening of the court.

The talesmen summoned by the Marshal, under the order of the Court passed yesterday, began to arrive about 9% o'clock, and by 10 o'clock most of them were present A few minutes past 10 o'clock Judge Wylie entered the room, and directed that the court

be opened, which was done by Mr. Mulioy.
Judge Wylie then announced that he had received a note from Judge Fisher this moraing stating that he was very much indisposed, and unable to attend court. A certificate to that effect from the attending physician accompanied the note. Judge Wylle also stated that Judge Fisher did not request him to hold the court, though if he had it would be impossible for him to do so, as he was engaged in the other court.

could be made of the talesmen summoned this morning Judge Wylie said he would hear any sngestions the gentlemen might have to make. Judge Pierrepoint said he had no doubt from what had passed before that they could agree Judge Wylle .- But we cannot agree to go to

Judge Pierrepoint asked what disposition

that unless the jury shall be obtained to day the case will have to be continued until the next term. Mr. Merrick said that question had been spoken of before Judge Fisher, and it was bought this term of the Court did not expire

trial without the Judge. My impression is

until Monday morning.

Judge Pierrepoint.—Well suppose we adjourn until to-morrow morning. Judge Wylie said he had received a note from Judge Fisher stating that he was satisfied that Mr. Geo. W. Riggs, summoned as a juror, had sufficient reasons to be excused. There being no objection, Mr. Riggs was ex-

Mr. Bradley suggested that it would expedite the business if the list of talesmen should be called and those who had a legal and valid excuse be allowed to go. To this the counsel for the Government

Mr. Middleton then called the list as follows:—Thomas Lewis, Matthew G. Emory, Wm. H. Harrover, Daniel Breed, Thomas Young, James Kelly, Wm. Orme, John McDermott, Wm. Helmick, Geo. T. McGine, James McGran, George A. Bohrer, Douglass Moore, Christian C. Snyder, U. H. Ridenour, George J. Schieffely, Germon Crandall, Thos E. Lloyd, W. W. Burdette, Frederick Bates, M. T. Parker, Nicholas Acker, John T. Mitch. ell, Jenkin Thomas, Benjamin H. Steinmetz, Joseph L. Pearson, Wm. Ballantyne, Wm. Flinn, Charles H. Lane, Patrick Fleming, Francis Lamb, James Y. Davis, George F. Gulick, John Grinder, John A. Markriter, Columbus Alexander, Wm. H. Baldwin, John W. Sims, John T. Given, Paulus Thyson, Wm. R. Williams, Norman R. Smith, A. R. Wm. B. Williams, Norman B. Smith, A. B. Stoughton, Peter Hepburn, James S. Topham, Wm. J. Redstrake, J. J. May, Wm. McLean, James McGuire, James C. Kennedy, John Wilson, W. H. Barbour, George L. Sheriff, Samuel Bacon, P. W. Browning, John Alexander, George W. Riggs, George E. Jillard, Wm. Bryan, Amos Hunt, Lot Flannery, and

When the name of Mr. Helmick was called scruples against capital punishment.

Judge Wylie said that question would come

up when he was sworn on his voir dire. Mr. George E. Jillard was excused, having been drawn as a member of the Grand Jury for the June term, which meets on Monday. When the name of Mr. B. H. Steinmetz was called, Judge Wylie said he had received a note stating that Mr. S. was confined to his bed on account of sickness, and he was ex-

When the name of Joseph L. Pearson was called, that gentleman said he was not a tax-Judge Wylie.-Why are you not a taxpayer? Mr. P.—Because I own no real estate; only

pay personal taxes Judge Wylie.- Well, you will make a good juror. Mr. Merrick said the counsel had agreed yesterday that a gentleman who had private reasons for being excused might state the same to the Court, and the Court could act without

making public such reasons. Mr. Lane stated his reasons to the Court privately, and Judge Wylie announced that he was excused. When the name of Mr. Germon Crandall was called, that gentleman stated that his wife was very sick, and his presence was required at

Judge Wylie .- This is a court of law, and a man and wife are regarded as one. If she is sick, he is sick too; and you are therefore excused. Mr. Wm. Orme produced a certificate from Dr. Borrows, stating that he was unfit to serve.

on account of physical disability. Mr. Carrington .- Will Mr. Orme state what is the matter! Judge Wylie.- I will take a surgeon's cerificate as better authority than my own. Mr. Orme was excused.

Mr. Francis Lamb produced a certificate from Dr. Riley, stating that his wife was seriously ill; and Mr. Lamb was excused. Thos. Young produced a certificate from Dr. Young, and he was excused. W. H. Tenney summoned yesterday, was

excused after stating his reasons to the court Dr. Breed stated that he had been educated a Quaker, and had conscientious scruples Judge Wylie.—That question will come up afterwards. Dr. Breed .- I have another reason. I have

Judge Wylie.- We have nothing to do with that now. Mr. George F. Gulick said his wife's father died last night, and he would like to be excused from serving as a juror. Judge Wylie excused Mr. Gulick for to-day. Jno. Grinder produced a certificate that his collar bone was broken, and he was excused.

formed and expressed an opinion.

Jenkin Thomas produced a certificate from Dr. Magruder, stating that he was subject to attacks of inflamatory rheumatism. Mr. Carrington said almost any man was liable to disease. Judge Wylie refused to excuse Mr. Thomas. Paulus Thyson was excused after stating his reasons to the Court privately.

Mr. James S. Topham produced a certificate

from Dr. Palmer, stating that his child was

lying at the point of death, and he was excused. Mr. James C Kennedy stated he was a citizen of New York, and voted there. He resided in this city a portion of the time, but claimed New York as his place of residence. Mr. K.

was excused. Mr. John Wilson (a gentleman weighing about 210 pounds) stated that he did not come for the purpose of making an excuse. His family was very well, but he was rather delicate [Laughter] He desired to be excused, as he had no one to attend to his business. Judge Wylie .- Judging from your appearance I will exempt you, but not until you produce a certificate from a physician. P. W. Browning was excused, being a resident and a voter in the State of Maryland. Geo. E. Jillard was excused, after stating his reasons to the Court privately.

James Kelly was excused, being an officer under the Government, and exempt by law. Mr. A. B. Stoughton said the interest of a number of clients was in his hands, and it would be injured if he was compelled to serve on the jury. Judge Pierrepoint .- The Court will not sit to-day, and probably not to-morrow, by that time you may fix your business.

Mr. Stoughton was not excused. Mr. Douglass Moore was excused on account of sickness. Messrs. Thos. Lewis, Jno. McDermott, Jno. Alexander and J. J. May did not answer when their names were called.

The list having been called Mr. Bradley suggested that the Court direct that others be summoned in place of those excused. Marshal Gooding said he was instructed by the Court yesterday to summon 100 talesmen. for to-day, but on account of the short time he had been unable to get more than 67, but he-

would summon the others. Mr. Bradley said that would answer. Judge Wylie directed the Marshal to complete the list of 100 as directed by the Court yesterday, and have them appear to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The prisoner was not in Court this morning. it being unnecessary to bring him from jail. as Judge Fisher was sick.

The Louisiana Conservative papers are complaining that Gen. Longstreet has joined the Republican party. A man died in Chicago on Thursday from the joint effects of sun-troke and whis-

ky, the former being superinduced by the New Jersey, not the most advanced State in educational matters, has abolished corporal punishment in public schools.

The car conductors in New York are drawing back for another strike. Gerrit Smith has published a long letter to prove that he would have been inconsistent if he had refused to sign Jeff. Davis' bond.

Mesers. Z. D. Gilman, J. F Brown, Z. O Robbins, Cornelius Wendell, Gen. Jos. Ger-There are said to be 340,000 Grand Temhardt. H. N. Easby, Thos. Berry, John H. Crans, W. M. Shuster, had formed or expressed opinions. plars in North America, and the order had an accession of 100,000 members during last year.